

JORDAN TIMES

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Gulf currencies may be revalued

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (AP). — Banking sources said here today they expected the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain to revalue their currencies upward by five to ten per cent. The sources said they had no firm indication that Saudi Arabia would follow suit. In the wake of a flurry of foreign currency speculation in the Gulf area, the authorities in Bahrain and Qatar have served notice of imminent unspecified changes in the exchange values of their currencies. Bankers said the immediate aim of the impending revaluations would be to stem the speculation that has "flooded Gulf money markets with unwanted dollars." But the longer term objective, they said, is to curb inflation and arrest recession in the Gulf area.

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AMMAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1978 — SAFAR 19, 1398

Cosmos radiation non-existent

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (R). — A supposed high-level source of radiation -- once thought to have come from the Soviet nuclear-powered satellite (Cosmos 954) which disintegrated over northern Canada on Tuesday -- has now been found not to exist at all, the head of Canada's armed forces said today. Canadian officials initially said they believed debris from the Soviet satellite was emitting "extremely dangerous" levels of radiation in a remote part of the country's Northwest territories. But Admiral Robert Falls said today that the report of the radiation was based on a "fault or aberration in the equipment" aboard the sensor-equipped aircraft combing the area.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Atherton will meet the King

AMMAN, (Agencies). — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William P. Atherton arrived in Amman today for a day-long visit. He is on his way to a meeting with King Hussein and a conference of U.S. ambassadors to the Middle East.

PLO rejects N. mandate in W. Bank

TRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 27 (AP). — Mr. Yasser Arafat's PLO Liberation Organisation has rejected President Anwar Sadat's proposal of a limited N. mandate on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. A PLO statement issued after a series of sessions in the past hours insisted the two Palestinian-populated regions be left into a PLO-governed dependent state as part of Middle East settlement.

Chief of Royal Court says: Jordan won't supplant Palestinians at talks

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA). — Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf said in a television interview screened here today that criticism directed against Jordan for not participating in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations was based on the misapprehension that Jordan wanted to supplant the Palestinians at the talks. During an interview with Jordan Television, Sharif Sharaf added that Jordan has always considered itself as having a basic role to play in combating the Israeli occupation and achieving a just and lasting peace in the entire region side by side with the Palestinians and not at their expense.

He quoted His Majesty King Hussein as affirming that Jordan did not have any territorial ambitions and that it shouldered an historical and national responsibility towards the problems and rights of the Palestinian people.

"Jordan is ready to play a role complementary to that of the Palestinian people and of their rights within the unified and expanded Arab framework. Jordan was willing to go to Geneva within this context, as part of a unified Arab delegation which includes Palestinians, to reach a just and lasting settlement based on U.N. Resolution 242 and the other resolutions on the rights of the Palestinians," Sharif Sharaf stated.

If Israel persists in its present attitude of holding on to the occupied lands and rejecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinians while at the same time trying to secure Arab recognition and lasting peace "this is impossible and cannot be achieved," he added.

All indications are that Israel rejects the idea of humane and civilised co-existence in the Middle East and prefers to keep the occupied Arab lands," he said.

Sharif Abdul Hamid said the role that the United States is called on to play at this point is to throw its full weight behind an honourable and just peace balancing total Israeli withdrawal and the rights of the Palestinian people against the commitments accruing to a just peace.

The United States should use its considerable weight in world affairs of its international responsibilities and its influence in the region, especially on Israel to this end he said.

The U.S. is called on to take fundamental courageous decisions against Israeli expansionism.

Asked if the Arabs would resort to war if things were to reach a deadlock, he answered

Police quell big anti-settlement protest in Nablus

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (Agencies). — Israeli police made widespread arrests in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus today after quelling violent demonstrations, which correspondents described as the biggest since Menachem Begin took office last June.

Two youths were reported injured in the clash with police who fired into the air and used tear gas. According to Israel Radio, an Israeli driver opened fire at the demonstrators, injuring one youngster. An investigation was opened into the incident.

Trouble began when several hundred Arab youths attacked and set fire to Israeli cars in the streets, reports said.

It was when the youths tried to set fire to a branch of Bank Leumi that security forces intervened.

The demonstration was in protest against Jewish settlements on the West Bank. Sources said that Nablus inhabitants were preparing a petition against the settlements to be sent to the Security Council.

Tunis riots leave 40 dead as army occupies union H.Q.

TUNIS, Jan. 27 (Agencies). — At least 40 people were killed in riots that spread through Tunis yesterday during a general strike. Interior Minister Dhauou Hannablia said today.

The final toll could be higher, as many of the injured are in critical condition.

Soldiers and police occupied the headquarters of Tunisia's main labour union today as the capital returned to calm after a day of bloody anti-government riots.

Paratroopers carrying sub-machine guns patrolled the streets and garbage collectors cleared sidewalks of broken glass left from violent demonstrations that erupted on Thursday from a 24-hour general strike.

Armed patrols were particularly evident in the casbah market area, scene of much of the heavy fighting and scarred by burnt-out cars and barricades.

There was no official word on the fate of Habib Achour, whose General Union of Tunisian Workers sponsored the strike as the latest in a series of anti-government agitations. But police said they made new arrests.

A 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew was lifted and Tunis residents lined up in front of bakery shops to buy bread.

The government said demonstrators had fired on security forces, as well as pelting them with rocks and sticks, in running clashes most of the day. Several stores and shops -- along with an office of the ruling Neo-Destour Party -- were sacked by the mobs.

Violent demonstrations were also reported in four other Tunisian cities on Thursday, including the Moslem holy city of Kairouan. All were reported calm by Friday.

The violence capped a string of strikes and protests that have evolved, since they began last fall, a demand for higher wages into a direct challenge to the government of President Habib Bourguiba.

It is the first serious challenge to 22 years of rule by President Bourguiba, who led this North African country of six million inhabitants to independence from France in 1956.

The president, who suffers from a form of arteriosclerosis, was recently forced to reduce his activities. He is now 73.

His withdrawal posed a problem of succession. Premier Hedi Nouri, the 64-year-old successor picked by President Bourguiba, does not have the political stature or popular following of his patron.

The firing a month ago of Interior Minister Tahar Belkhouja, a veteran regarded as a moderate, was interpreted as a sign of high-level dissent within the government and suggested that President Bourguiba had decided to crack down on the strikers.

In Brussels, today the world's largest grouping of non-communist trade unions protested strongly against "the violent measures taken by the Tunisian authorities to repress yesterday's general strike."

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which claims to represent 55 million workers, said it had sent a telegram to the Tunisian government demanding the immediate liberation of those detained or arrested, amongst whom were senior union leaders.

It added it was "extremely preoccupied" with the fate of Habib Achour, the General Secretary of the Tunisian unions.

Israeli version of U.S. backed declaration of principles takes shape

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (R). — A lull in the war of words between Cairo and Jerusalem has revived Israeli hopes that agreement could be in sight on the fine print of a Middle East peace agreement. The gloom that settled over Israeli officials a week ago following Egypt's walkout from a meeting of foreign ministers here has noticeably lifted in the past two days.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday agreement seemed within reach on the wording of a declaration of principles governing Middle East peace agreement.

For this he thanked the efforts of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, who stayed behind when the rest of his delegation left last week and kept working quietly from the point where the foreign ministers left off.

Israeli officials privately make even more optimistic evaluations than Mr. Dayan. They say significant headway has been made on the points that were causing difficulty when the foreign ministers broke up. Mr. Atherton will convey the latest Israeli proposals on wording these principles to Cairo next week.

But on the way he is visiting Amman for a conference of American Ambassadors in the Middle East.

There was speculation that Mr. Atherton would be sounding out King Hussein's readiness to join the Egyptian-Israeli talks if and when they are resumed.

But aides of Mr. Atherton insisted that his call on the King would only be a courtesy

one and that the meeting with ambassadors was a routine event arranged some time ago.

The New York Times also reported today that Carter administration officials say Egypt and Israel are close to an agreement on principles for an overall Mideast peace settlement.

U.S. officials sceptical

However, other well-informed American officials in Washington

Sadat, Begin

to visit U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (R).

— Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin are both expected to make separate visits to the United States in the next two months, American sources said today.

Mr. Sadat's visit will be official and is expected to be announced tomorrow, the sources said. The Israeli leader was already scheduled to make a private visit to the United States in late March.

State Department officials would not comment on either visit.

ton were sceptical of Israeli public statements in the last 24 hours raising hopes for quick agreement with Egypt on a statement of aims for a Middle East settlement.

Lengthy talks between American and Israeli officials had narrowed the language in some questions, but a number of issues remained outstanding, including the key Palestinian question, they said.

One source described the statements by Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan as "Israeli gamesmanship" -- an effort to put the onus on Egypt if there is no quick agreement.

A State Department official said he did not expect agreement in the near future between Israel and Egypt, and "certainly not next week."

The declaration of principles, reportedly based on President Carter's statement in Aswan, Egypt, during his recent stopover there.

The Times said in a report from Washington in its Friday edition that the declaration is comprised of three sections and postulates that treaties with Israel must do more than just end hostilities, calls for Israel to withdraw from Arab lands occupied during the war in June 1967, and calls for the Palestinians "to participate in the determination of their own future."

The United States has been pressing for the declaration of principles to provide a framework for subsequent talks and to give His Majesty King Hussein and moderate Palestinians an incentive to enter the negotiations.

There was no immediate comment by officials in Washington or the Mideast on the Times report.

U.S. compromise proposal

Just before Egypt walked out last week the foreign ministers were discussing an American compromise proposal on the declaration of principles.

This involved substituting the phrase "participation by Palestinians in determination of their future" for the words "Palestinian self-determination." The Israelis see this last expression as denoting full statehood for the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza.

Another term balked at by the Israelis was American use of the words "legitimate rights" in connection with the Palestinians. This also, in Israeli eyes, implies full statehood.

It was not disclosed what shape the wording took after the proposed Israeli modification. Mr. Atherton has declined to say much about his rescue mission and described his contacts as largely exploratory, although the Israelis rate his efforts considerably higher.

Whatever happens on the political side, Israeli officials today confidently expected military talks to resume in Cairo next week between the defence ministers of Egypt and Israel.

The Israeli cabinet will decide tomorrow on sending Defence Minister Ezer Weizman to Cairo. Israeli Officials believe a positive decision is certain. Mr. Begin said approval looked likely "unless something happens."

High on the agenda of the military talks will be the fate of the Jewish settlements in Sinai, strongly championed by Mr. Begin and as vigorously denounced by President Anwar Sadat.

It was the appearance of bulldozers clearing fresh ground in Sinai three weeks ago that led to the buildup of harsh words on both sides.

One official commented: "For the time being this is a topic best left on the back-burner." Informed sources said this cooking metaphor, meaning to relegate a matter to the background, has been readily endorsed by Mr. Begin.

Strike hits Beirut as fighting goes on

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (AP). — A general strike was staged in Lebanon today to mark the second anniversary of the capture of the Christian town of Damour by Palestinian guerrillas.

The protest strike followed a fresh outbreak of fighting between rightwing Christian militiamen and an alliance of guerrillas and leftist Moslems in south Lebanese areas bordering Israel. The hostilities left at least 23 killed and 36 wounded by official count.

A statement by the strike's rightwing Christian organisers said the 24-hour shutdown was a protest against the govern-

ment's failure to evict Palestinians from Damour and allow the return of its 12,000 Christian inhabitants.

The Mediterranean coastal town 14 kms. south of Beirut fell to the Palestinian-leftist alliance during the Lebanese civil war.

Damour's former residents have been living as refugees in various areas of Christian-dominated Mount Lebanon while Damour is currently inhabited by Palestinian and Moslem refugees from areas rightists captured during the 19-month civil war.

The repatriation issue is one of the thorny problems blocking reconciliation efforts by the post-civil war government of President Elias Sarkis and Premier Salim Al Hoss.

Schools, shops, banks, cafe houses and restaurants were closed in the Christian sector of Beirut and the Christian heartland of Mount Lebanon. Traffic in the Moslem sector of the capital was lighter than normal.

President Sarkis held an emergency session with Col. Sami Al Khateib commander of a Syrian-dominated Arab League police army of 30,000 men which halted the civil war 14 months ago and have been policing the armistice.

No violent incidents were reported by mid-morning on either side of the capital. Moslems did not join the strike.

Bechir Gemaye, military commander of all Christian militias during the war, said yesterday that "the time is approaching when new conditions will help us to liberate south Lebanon."

His speech at a mass rally in Beirut's Christian sector was reported by the rightist "Voice of Lebanon" radio station, but was heavily censored in the local press.

The broadcast said the Lebanese government had information that Israel was preparing a military expedition to "punish" Palestinian guerrillas in the south.

The radio also reported guerrillas received increased arms supplies in the past two weeks at the port of Tyre, 80 kms. south of Beirut.

The city became an important guerrilla strong-hold since Syrian peace-keepers have been unable to move that far south because of Israeli threats of intervention.

Tyre is 19 kms. north of the Israeli border.

Jordan's new Yarmouk University plans to enroll 20,000 students within ten years

Will Jordan's new Yarmouk University really enroll 20,000 students ten years time on a campus which measures 7 1/2 kms. by 1 1/2 kms? An attempt to find the answer to these and similar questions Jordan Times reporter Lee S. Tesdell recently went to Irbid to see the temporary site of the university, to talk with students, faculty and administration. He also talked with administrative staff, the chief engineer and the president at the Amman office of the university.

The results of our research form a three part series, starting today. It is the real test of the plans will come only when libraries, classrooms, laboratories and most important of all, new scholars, begin to emerge from the red plains of northern Jordan.

Mr. Ra'if Nijem, Director of Engineering Office which has responsibility for the building of the new campus, described the initial steps which were taken after it was decided to build a new university. In 1975, over 30 million square metres of land was released from the government for the permanent campus site.

The piece of land was bounded by the Amman-Damascus highway on the west, on the east by desert, on the south by the Irbid pipeline and on the north the Irbid-Jordan highway.

The first step after purchasing the land was the preparation of a topographical map of the site.

Masterplan in April

Fifteen of the most promising

firms were then called in to the Yarmouk University office in Amman for a seminar. The requirements for the university were explained to the prospective planners and they were asked to submit proposals, explained Mr. Nijem.

A technical team was proposed by each firm, he went on, and then the final selection of the planning firm was made on the basis "firstly of concept, secondly technical staff and thirdly price" said Mr. Nijem.

The winning firm was Kenzo Tange and Urtec of Japan. They were the most satisfactory, explained Mr. Nijem. Jafar Toukan is the local consulting firm which is coope-

rating with the Japanese company on the project.

"He promised to submit the whole thing in April 1978," said Mr. Nijem of the Japanese firm's final master plan. As to the cost of the entire permanent campus, Mr. Nijem estimates that the bill will come to about JD 70-80 million. This includes all supplies and equipment, he noted.

Biggest library in the Middle East

The campus will be an integrated community with a population of about 30,000 people. It is expected that 50 per cent of the students will be housed on campus and all the faculty will live there as well.

The campus will revolve around a central library, housing what is expected to be the largest library in the Middle East -- over 500,000 books.

The faculties of Medical Science, Science and Arts, Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, and Engineering, will surround the library. A student union and a civic centre will be located on either side of the library. The housing facilities on one side and an Islamic Centre and a guest hotel will be located near the

main entrance. A stadium of 40,000 thousand capacity is also planned for the campus.

Of special interest is the 300 bed teaching hospital. It will be attached to the Faculty of Medicine Sciences and is intended to serve the community as well. Indeed, the concept of the new university serving as a nucleus for extensive regional planning is already being thought of.

A Yarmouk village

"We are thinking of making regional plans within a radius of five kilometres," announced Mr. Nijem, and "we are thinking of establishing a Yarmouk village," he continued.

The reason, he said, is that the area is undeveloped and the university would therefore like to ensure from the beginning that haphazard development does not occur.

The Ministry of Rural Affairs and the university will jointly sponsor the regional planning effort.

The master plan itself, due to be delivered in April, will include three sections: a campus master plan showing infrastructure and the interconnection of facilities, a mass plan to show the buildings and two models each of the campus master plan and the

mass plan and an explanatory record of all work.

The models, one set for the Amman office and the other for the temporary university site itself in Irbid, will be built to a scale of 1:5,000 (campus plan) and 1:2,000 (mass plan).

Although the building of the permanent campus site is certainly the largest project facing the engineering staff, immediate problems face them.

Rushed job

Firstly, the temporary site, at which the university is now functioning, had to be built in a very short time, and is not yet actually complete although there are now about 1,400 students already attending classes.

The building of the temporary site, explained Mr. Nijem, was started in March 1976 and was officially opened on Oct. 10, 1976. By that time, said the chief engineer, we "completed the requirements of the temporary site."

Explaining that his staff received a piece of bare ground to work with, "it was a miracle to open the university in seven months," said Mr. Nijem, "the King himself didn't believe it."

(Continued on p. 3)

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Amman's mosques: Where all are equal before God

Text and Pictures
By Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

According to Dr. Abdul Aziz al-Khayyat, professor of religion at Jordan University, these are Amman's outstanding mosques: Al-Husseini Mosque in the city's centre; Abu Darwish Mosque at the top of Jebel Al-Ashrafieh, the highest point in the city; Hamza Mosque in Marka; Prince Hassan Mosque in Shmeisani; Al-Shara, or the "Blue Mosque," in

Jabal Luweidbeh; and the Mosque of the Islamic College in Jebel Amman.

Al-Husseini Mosque is built on the site of a small 14th Century mosque, but no trace remains of it. The oldest and largest, it was built in 1836 by King Abdullah, the grandfather of the King, and named by him for his own father the Sharif Hussein. It can accommodate 2,000 worshippers inside, 1,000 in the courtyard, and sometimes the number that crowd the streets outside bring

the total to 7,000 for Friday prayers and feast days.

Oriented towards Mecca

Amman has 76 working mosques and about 20 under construction, according to the Ministry of Awqaf which administers them. They have in common with each other and with other mosques throughout the world: they are the place of prayer and community worship in which all men are equal before God. They are modelled on the place of worship of Prophet Muhammad, the courtyard of his house in Medina.

Mosques are oriented toward Mecca. In Amman's mosques the niche or mihrab in which the prayer leader stands points to the South and only very slightly to the East.

At the right of the mihrab are stairs from the top of which the preacher delivers the Friday speech. This is the minbar, corresponding to the pulpit in churches. The one in the new Hamza Mosque in Marqa is a replica of the minbar brought from Aleppo by Saladin in the 12th Century for the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Made in Jordan, it is put together like the original without nails.

Synchronise prayer

All mosques save a staff of at least three: the imam who leads the prayers, a khateeb who gives the sermon on Fridays and a servant who keeps the building and grounds clean and in good order, and who may also serve as muezzin. Larger mosques, such as Al-Husseini, have as many as ten employees.

Because of the large number of mosques in Amman, there is a central mechanised system to synchronise the call to prayer throughout the city. The call, often on a tape recording, originates in Abu Darwish Mosque and is amplified by sound systems at each mosque.

Since the first prayers of the day start and finish before sunrise and the last call for prayers is one and a half hours after sunset, in the shortest days of winter the mosques are open for prayer from 5.00 a.m. until 6.00 p.m. Gradually the time lengthens until summer when the first call is at 3.30 a.m. and the last at 8.30 p.m.

Free to choose

Floors of mosques are usually covered by carpets or mats. For this reason, shoes are removed before entering and left outside or put on special racks provided in the mosque.

Muslims are free to choose to attend any mosque. All the mosques in Amman -- and throughout Jordan -- are of the Sunni sect. The choice of

ten depends on the preacher: some have a modern outlook, some are very conservative.

The role of women in the life of the mosque is becoming more important. There are about sixty girl students at Shar'ia College of Jordan University now. Hundreds of its graduates already teach in girls' schools. About ten graduates supervise women's activities in the mosques and preach to the women. All of the new mosques have special sections for women so that they can attend Friday prayers -- as well as quarters for the imam and servant of the mosque.

Mosques are open to foreign visitors, but arrangements to visit them should be made beforehand at the Ministry of Awqaf in Jabal Hussein (across from Mustashir Hospital) or at the Ministry's Department of Mosques, downtown next to the new Post Office building. It is on the third floor of a



Because the floors of mosques are covered by carpets or mats, shoes are removed before entering and left outside or put in racks inside the mosque. These boots are outside the Shar'ia Mosque in Jabal Luweidbeh.

four-story building, and the entrance is from the side of the building next to the post office. No special dress is required, but a woman should wear a scarf on her head.

The Ministry of Awqaf (plural of waqf which means an endowment for religious purposes) trains and supports the religious leaders. Today the aim is to produce leaders with a deep understanding of Islam and also its place in the modern community. In addition to teaching knowledge of religion the Minister Kamel Al-Sharif feels the mosque can play a part in the social and intellectual improvement of the community. He is also in favour of a closer relationship with Christian leaders of the West. "These religions are human," he says, "and human means friendly."

Teng has a theory

China's Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has developed the habit of warning, every now and again, of a proceeding Soviet master-plan for world domination -- "social imperialism" he calls it. In view of the admitted Sino-Soviet quarrel most of us may tend to dismiss Mr. Teng's warnings as specimens of China's propaganda campaign against its communist neighbour. But since the world has sat up and noted with alarm Soviet moves in Africa, the Red Sea and other areas, is it not possible that these are the visible stages in the Russian master-plan Mr. Teng keeps telling us about?

One further stage in such a plan appears now to be the current Indochinese border war between communist neighbours Vietnam and Cambodia. United States National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was only half right when he said, earlier this month, that this was a "war by proxy between the Soviet Union and China." Indications tend to support the view that the Indochinese war is an enactment of a Soviet plan.

Mr. Teng has, again, said it before us. He has accused Moscow of planning the war and being the aggressor there. It is true that both communist superpowers are involved such that they are fighting it out in Indochina through their small satellites, with China publicly supporting the Cambodians and the Soviet Union clearly backing Vietnam. But there seems to be more to it than that.

While Vietnam repeatedly urges Cambodia to negotiate a settlement of their border dispute it never ceases to make war. Reports on what is actually happening are as contradictory as any from an Arab-Israeli war but Vietnam is the acknowledged superior force. Its army has the experience of a ferocious war with the Americans and it has a mouth-watering stockpile of left-over U.S. arms that last year it suddenly decided it won't sell after all. Despite some reports, Vietnam does not seem likely, in short, to lose its war with Cambodia.

Both Cambodia and Mr. Teng have accused Vietnam of planning to establish an "Indochinese federation" under Viet hegemony; the defeat and subjugation of Cambodia being the first step in this plan. Since Vietnam is an ally of the Soviet Union, a Viet-controlled Indochinese Peninsula can only be an instrument in Russian hands -- and a good tool with which to encircle and contain China, in addition to further advance Mr. Teng's theory of a Soviet master-plan.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI, Friday said: It seems that reconciliation efforts exerted by the United States of America have been successful because press campaigns have completely stopped. What's cooking? Israeli political sources mentioned that Begin's government has accepted President Carter's formula which says that there should be a comprehensive solution for the Palestinian problem ... the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and their participation in determining their future. Although we still have our doubts concerning the validity of this piece of news, they -- doubts -- can easily be confirmed or erased when the principles for resuming the talks are made public. If Israel is serious in its efforts for reaching a settlement; that is by its acceptance to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and their participation in forging their future, then we are sure that a fundamental change has taken place on the Israeli position ... but this is very unlikely. We are afraid that Israel is always trying to hinder negotiations in order to achieve its goal in subdividing the problem under the umbrella of a comprehensive solution.

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Further information about registration and classes is available to students at the placement test.

The fees for one term (40 classes) are JD 13,500.



Atmosphere is serene in the downtown Ahmad Qara Mosque, in contrast to the noise and activity on Wadi Seer street below. The mosque is on the fourth floor of a building donated to the Ministry of Awqaf by the man for whom it is named.

National News Roundup

Rep. for telephone meet in Geneva named

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA). — The Cabinet today named Engineer Muhammad Abdul Rahman Dabbas, from the Telecommunications Corporation, to represent Jordan in the international conference on the technical and economic benefits of the choice of modern telephone exchanges, to be held in Geneva in March.

Aqaba's trade volume increases

AQABA, Jan. 27 (JNA). — The Aqaba Naval Corporation today announced that the amount of various goods imported in 1977 via the Aqaba port totalled 1,066,576 tons, whereas, in 1967 the amount totalled 871,299 tons.

Charitable union meets

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA). — The Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni presided over a meeting of the Charitable Organisations Union here today. The conference discussed the Union's administrative and financial report and elected the members of the executive council for the union.

Alfred Atherton arrives here

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA). — The United States Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs, Alfred Atherton arrived here today to preside over a meeting of the U.S. ambassadors in the area. His Majesty King Hussein will receive Mr. Atherton tomorrow, where the latter will brief King Hussein on the American stand towards the M.E. conflict.

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BUSINESS GRAPEVINE

Compiled and edited by John Bonar

The pro-Arab American city

Houston, the sprawling Texas metropolis must be one area of the United States which is definitely pro-Arab. "We're pro-business, and right now the Arabs are good business," one executive from the Yellow Rose state told me not so long ago. Now the city of Houston and corporations located there have bought twenty pages in the latest edition of Fortune magazine to tell the rest of the world how great Houston is.

Amongst the advertising pages I culled the following: "Because of its long-standing, friendly ties to the Middle East, Houston has become the American gateway for business in that region."

"Houston has become a 'must-stop' for foreign heads of state and government leaders visiting America. Since 1976 they've included Egypt's Anwar Sadat, French President Giscard d'Estaing, Jordan's King Hussein, Sudanese President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri, Britain's Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher, Saudi Arabian Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Saud Al Faisal, Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans, King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, England's Prince Charles and New Zealand Prime Robert D. Muldoon."

Photos chosen to illustrate that thought on a full colour page were of Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, Prince Saud Al Faisal, President Giscard d'Estaing, King Hussein and President Sadat, all in Houston.

"Houston has become the Arab World's favorite American city. It's estimated that half of the approximately \$7 billion in annual business that goes on between the Middle East and the American private sector is being handled by Houston based companies or those with Houston branches."

"Houston's oil companies played a major role in finding and developing the oil in the Middle East, and the Arabs have been more than willing to return the favour with petrodollars. Brown and Root has been laying pipelines building offshore platforms and constructing port facilities in the Arabian Gulf since the early 1960's and currently has more than \$100 million worth of such projects underway. Pullman Kellogg has over \$1 billion worth of Middle East contracts, including construction of plants in Algeria to produce liquefied natural gas and a plant in Ku-

No kudos for New York bank

If Houston is in love with the Arabs and First City National Bank of Houston is the unpublicised depository for a lot of Saudi funds there is another bank on the East coast of the United States that has ties with the Arabs it doesn't deserve.

I refer to the Irving Trust Company in Wall Street, New York, which is the correspondent of amongst others the Central Bank of Jordan and the Jordan-Kuwait Bank. It seems Irving Trust is less than exemplary in its dealings on behalf of Arab commercial banks. One businessman of my acquaintance deposited a cheque with his local Arab bank drawn on his account with another New York Bank. The local bank sent the cheque for collection to their correspondents, Irving trust.

The cheque was sent from Amman on Dec. 10, records of the businessman's New York account show it was cashed by Irving Trust on Dec. 27th, and the cashed cheque accompanied the statement back to Amman, being received on Jan. 12.

Meanwhile the local bank had no information that the cheque had been cleared, the funds were not freed to the businessman and Irving Trust failed to answer telex enquiries from the local bank. Eventually the credit advice from Irving Trust arrived in Amman on Jan. 21.

If Irving Trust are doing that with all the cheques that pass through their hands from Arab banks they are making a tidy profit just on overnight money in the Wall Street market, from using funds that are not theirs.

Paying its way

The glossy magazine produced by Doremus advertising in New York for the Jordan Information office in Washington, Jordan Quarterly, is going commercial with the next issue.

The magazine forms part of Jordan's \$1million Public Relations effort in the U.S. and is carried aboard all Alia flights.

Now it has been decided to turn it into regular inflight magazine with advertising which it is hoped will pay for its production cost and maybe even make a profit.

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Jordan's new Yarmouk University plans to enroll 20,000 students within ten years

contractors were on site day and night etc. The project, which they completed over 1976 included a building for the Faculty of Science and Arts, a pre-fabricated library, 30 units of staff, also pre-fabricated main stores hangar sq. metres, a student building with wards, and nine laboratories for physics, chemistry and three

conventional

and large project on before the permanent site, is a construction. The Royal Commission to adopt methods of prefabrication and standardisation, said Mr. Nijem, that purpose was to use for an industrial in the southern campus, which will be a 375,000 sq. metre necessary because, Mr. Nijem, it would take 30 to build the campus conventional methods. The Jordanian methods do not university, added Mr. Nijem, administration building.

a pre-cast concrete factory, a joinery shop, an aluminum shop, a steel shop, a cement block manufacturing plant, a gravel crushing and sieving plant, stores, reservoirs and vehicle storage area will all be included in this complex.

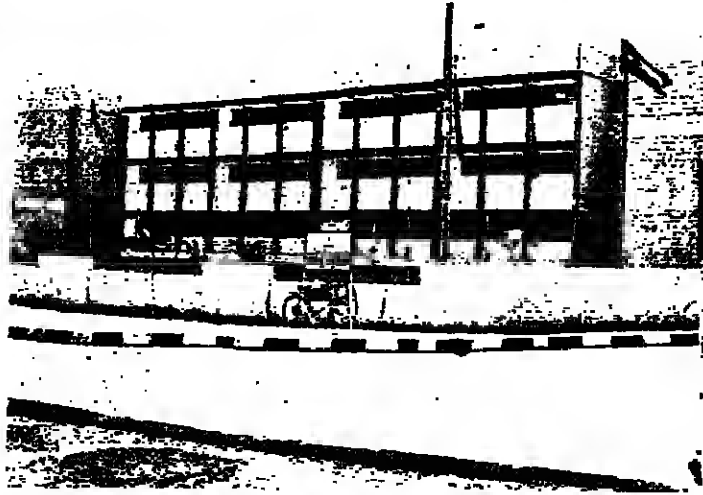
For the most specialized part of the complex, the pre-cast plant, international invitations were made and "I received 26 applications from different firms," said Mr. Nijem.

The selection of the firm to do the job will be made after the master plan is received from Kemzo Tange and Utrec in April.

Standard furniture for the campus will be produced in the joinery shop. As for the future of the complex after the university is built, we "will use it for training and the development of the northern part of the country."

Two in one
The university will in fact become a contractor itself, both for the building of the permanent campus and afterwards when the facilities of the complex will operate on a commercial basis.

"More tenders will be let," said Mr. Nijem of the various parts of the complex. The Sinda company of Jordan has received the contract to build hangars, he mentioned. Some of the contracts will



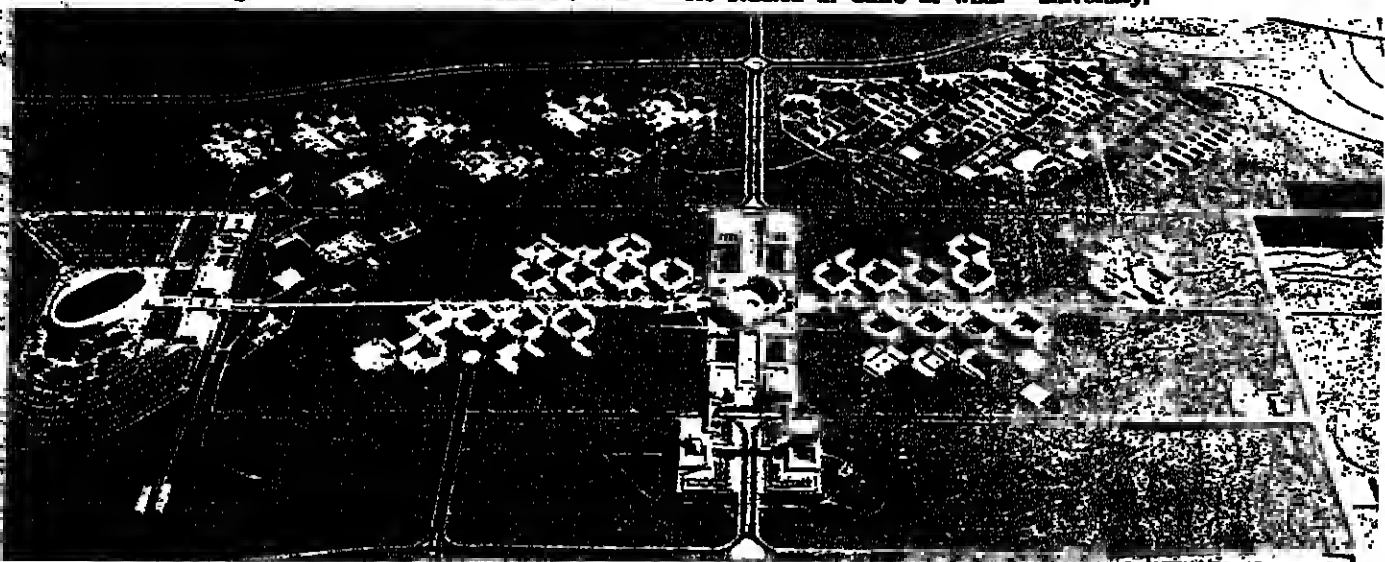
The faculty of Science and Arts bldg. from the front.

include the training of staff for the operation of those factories. Such is the case, said Mr. Nijem, of the joinery shop contract.

In conclusion, Mr. Nijem said "In fact the engineering staff is running two universities," referring to the temporary and the permanent sites. Mr. Nijem comes to his present position at the new university (he was the first or second person hired) with a long record of building experience in the Arab world. He studied in Cairo at what

was then known as King Faud I University, then spent 14 years working in Kuwait, two years in Saudi Arabia and ten years at the Ministry of Public Works here in Jordan. He admits to the supervision of the construction of "hundreds of buildings" in the country.

Part II of this feature appears tomorrow and is based on an interview with Mr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University, in which we explored the philosophy and the academic side of the new university.



A preliminary master plan of the permanent site of Yarmouk University. The campus will revolve around the central library. Immediate left and right of the library are the academic facilities. In the upper right is located the faculty housing and upper left, the student housing facilities. At the extreme left is located the stadium. Flanking the main entrance to the campus is the guest hotel and Islamic Centre. The student union and administrative offices are located respectively above and the library. The final master plan will be delivered in April 1978.

Earthquakes decrease as volcanoes increase

WASHINGTON, Agencies). — Worldwide earthquake activity dropped below normal during 1977 and deaths were well below the near-record toll of 1976, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Geological Survey said Thursday.

Based on data collected by quake watchers from about 3,000 cooperating seismograph stations around the world, 14 earthquakes occurred in 1977 that equaled or exceeded magnitude 7.0 on the Richter scale compared to a long-term yearly average of 19 quakes of that magnitude.

Earthquake fatalities were also down with an estimated 2,800 deaths in 1977 compared with a long-term average of about 10,000 earthquake-related deaths a year, the announcement said.

"The lower than normal death toll is even more striking to comparison with 1976 when almost 700,000 people were reported killed, mainly in the great China earthquake, making that year the second worst year in recorded history (830,000 were killed in 1556)," the report said.

The department said most of the 1977 deaths occurred in Romania with 1,500 reported killed in the March 4 quake, Iran with at least 167 killed March 21, 348 on April 6, and 521 on Dec. 19, Indonesia with at least 100 killed on Aug. 19 and Argentina claimed at least 65 killed on Nov. 23.

In contrast to the worldwide decline in earthquake activity during 1977, volcanic activity increased dramatically during 1977 over the 1976 level, the report said.

As reported by the Smithsonian Institution's scientific event alert network, more than 35 volcanoes occurred as compared with only 10 during the previous year.

Worldwide volcanic activity produced 70 deaths from an eruption in Zaire, Africa, as well as the unusual occurrence of lava spewing from a drill hole in Iceland, it said.

Absurdity's loophole By Bassam Bishuti

Like a ton of nuclear bricks

When the teleprinter first transmitted news of the disintegration in the atmosphere of a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite on Tuesday, my first reaction was to hope it will crash on the head of the Soviet politician who authorized it to be launched last year. My second reaction, upon learning that the incident occurred over Canada, was to lament the fact that that particular Soviet head was spared. My third reaction, immediately following, was to hope that every nuclear-powered machine that ever again falls should blow up in the face of these politicians and scientists who authorized and made it.

My fourth and permanent reaction is to pray that a ton of bricks may fall on the head of whoever again thinks of producing or launching into space any such monstrously dangerous material thus putting my life at risk.

While the Americans, the Soviets and the Canadians were busy playing down the dangers of the crash of this particular Soviet satellite reports came out saying that radioactive contamination does exist in northwestern Canada where the incident happened. In spite of what they want it to do, this contamination isn't going to sit dutifully there. It is going to move about and play havoc with the weather if not with people's lives.

A West German scientist, Prof. Heinz Kaminski, has confronted the official triangle of American-Soviet-Canadian deception by calling the incident a "technological scandal" and he has warned against attempts to underestimate the potential dangers of the satellite's crash on earth. He said the final plunge of the failed satellite's reactor produced a nuclear cloud about 200 miles in length and about 30 to 40 miles high in the atmosphere. He predicted that around the globe, all areas between the Equator, in the south, and the 52nd parallel, north, will be affected in the next few weeks -- and this includes Jordan.

Let us hope, this time, we will be spared

a sudden spate of deformed babies as happened following the Soviet nuclear "accident" in the late 1950s. But the odds are we will ruin this earth sooner or later with those contraptions. As long as the world's leaders stupidly insist on playing with these monstrosities the chances are one day tomorrow will not come. But the mild anger most of us feel can only become wilder when we learn that this stupid Soviet satellite was launched into space to spy on the movements of American naval vessels. If you don't feel angry after this, I do. I personally don't give a damn about Soviet or American or any other ships, submarines, airplanes or machineguns of any kind. But I do care about my natural right to be alive on this earth. If these people are willing to subject the earth to the danger of destruction because they can't get together, live in peace with each other or control their all-consuming greed for global power and hegemony then I suggest we send them all to the Planet Pluto to destroy each other there and lay off our backs!

But the choice morsel of the whole incident must be the news that for at least two weeks before it happened a host of governments and their scientist lackeys knew of the forthcoming disintegration of the nuclear Soviet satellite. They never said a word in public. They would say they didn't want us to panic but most probably they thought if it turns out to be a small incident it will pass and if it becomes a major disaster there won't be anyone left to ask them why. Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau had even a better explanation. He said that he didn't warn the Canadian people that a nuclear-powered satellite might crash in their midst because up until one hour before the thing broke up there was still a chance it might have "landed in the Southern Hemisphere" rather than in Canada. Presumably, the inhabitants of the Southern Hemisphere are a herd of cows not worth the bother of Mr. Trudeau or his circle of fellow world leaders.

Some hair dyes are hazardous to health, says U.S. research group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (R). — An American research group said yesterday there is evidence that some hair dyes pose health hazards, but the cosmetics industry immediately disputed the private group's findings.

The Environmental Defence Fund (EDF), said a recent industry study showed that mice whose skin was painted the two permanent hair dye preparations had a higher incidence of liver tumours.

It told a House of Representatives subcommittee there was also evidence that hair dyes may cause birth defects in humans.

But representatives of the Cosmetics, Toiletry and Fragrance Association told the subcommittee that the products were safe and there was no evidence they contributed to human cancer.

The National Cancer Institute said recently that five hair dye ingredients caused cancer in animals.

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Voluntary contributions to ILO top \$1.5m.; more staff, programme cuts are unlikely

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 27 (Agencies). — Voluntary contributions to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) from its member states have topped the \$1.5-million mark in pledges since the United States quit the organisation in a storm of controversy last November, ILO Director General Francis Blanchard said yesterday. And because of the "speedy response" from member countries since Mr. Blanchard appealed for the voluntary funds, it is unlikely that any more staff or programme cuts will now be considered when the ILO's governing body meets next month, Mr. Blanchard said in an interview. The interview coincided with the announcement Thursday of voluntary contributions from Sweden, Norway and Papua New Guinea, bringing the number of countries answering Mr. Blanchard's appeal up to 10.

The first country to announce a voluntary contribution was Venezuela, immediately after the U.S. announced its withdrawal on Nov. 1. It has since been followed by Belgium, Cyprus, India, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and the three countries that announced their support Thursday.

The Norwegian government will give the ILO \$384,000 to be earmarked for assistance to developing countries under the ILO's World Employment Programme, its Programme for

Women Workers and Equal Status and its Rural Development Programme, the organisation announced.

Meanwhile, a letter to the ILO announcing Sweden's contribution of about \$320,000 said the Swedish government "fully appreciated the difficult financial situation" of the ILO since the withdrawal of the United States.

When the United States quit the ILO over what it called "politicisation" within the organisation, it took with it the \$42 million it would have paid for the two years 1978-79.

Rapid cuts in the ILO work programme to absorb the loss of income, including the announced intention of dismissing over 200 staff by the end of next year, nevertheless, left a shortfall of \$5.7 million which Mr. Blanchard declared at the time would have to be accounted for mainly by voluntary assistance from the 134 states which remained members of the organisation.

Mr. Blanchard said yesterday he was now "confident" of finding the required sum of \$2.8 million in voluntary contributions needed by the end of this year — half the \$5.7 million deficit.

Because of this, he said he hoped it would "not be necessary to seek further cuts" when the ILO governing body meets again next month for its regular spring session.

Karamanlis asks EEC president to speed up entry negotiations

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (R). — Greek Premier Constantinos Karamanlis today met Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of the Common Market Commission, to press home his demand that negotiations on his country's application to join the EEC be speeded up.

But Mr. Karamanlis was preaching to the converted after yesterday's announcement by the commission that the community would be ready to open substantive membership talks in a fortnight.

The EEC's negotiating position will cover customs duties and other hindrances to trade in industrial products between Greece and the nine.

The spokesman said the length of the transition can be decided only after further negotiations on the more complex question of agricultural products.

The commission has still not drawn up its negotiating position on these.

The Greek industrial goods face no tariff duties in the EEC, although there are quantitative restrictions in some of the nine. Nearly two thirds of the EEC's industrial exports to Greece bear no duties.

The later negotiations on

farm products will be far more difficult, especially as the EEC has yet to define its policy on Mediterranean agriculture.

Greece applied to join the EEC more than two years ago but so far no detailed discussions have started although Athens has insisted that they not be linked with the membership applications of Spain and Portugal.

Mr. Karamanlis, after a half-hour talk with Mr. Jenkins, was seeing other members of the 13-man commission, the executive body of the nine-nation community.

Earlier today Mr. Karamanlis met Belgium's King Baudouin. He was to leave for Paris later today to continue his mission for a speed up to the Greek entry negotiations.



Salts and stacking boxes are now being manufactured here in Nuremberg, Germany, with a novel material, thanks to the ingenuity of a local engineer. To boot, the material is being recovered from refuse dumps. The substance, a mixture of polyethylene and paper, demonstrated unexpected properties when blended in a 35-65 per cent ratio (polyethylene to paper). It permits die-casting with a Demag extrusion machine. Not only is the finished product sturdy, it also absorbs almost no moisture and can be worked like wood, that is, it can be sawed and nailed and screws can be used. An engineer began working on the matter when a paper factory found itself always dumping old paper coated with polyethylene. The idea of blending the two substances had no significant precedent in the textbooks. But the first tests yielded extraordinary results. The upshot: A cheap raw material that is easy to cast with extrusion machines and thus inexpensive to manufacture. The automobile industry has already found a good use for the substance as lining for vehicle interiors. Until now, expensive, high-quality plastics were used for this purpose. This photo shows the pellet form of the novel substance, plus two products made with it: A stacking box (on left) and a suitcase half (on right). (INP photo)

Canada may end suspension of uranium supplies to Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (Agencies). — Canada is likely to end a year-long suspension of uranium supplies to Japan, Japanese government spokesmen said yesterday.

The spokesmen, briefing on the second round of talks between Canadian Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson and Japanese Foreign Minister Susano Sonoda, said they obtained the "impression" that Canada would resume uranium supplies.

Canada suspended the uranium supplies in January, 1977 as the two countries long failed to agree on revision of their Atomic Energy Cooperation Agreement to include stricter safeguards insisted on by Canada.

The Japanese officials said the two foreign ministers were scheduled to sign a new atomic agreement soon. They said that based on a favourable impres-

sion they obtained from working level talks between the two countries, completed earlier this week, the two would agree on the resumption of uranium supplies.

They said Mr. Jamieson did not make any spoken pledge on uranium during his talks with Mr. Sonoda. But they said they were certain the Canadian minister would come back with a favourable reply after he consulted with Ottawa.

Mt. Palomar telescope beams in on remarkable asteroid-Kowal's planet

A new planet that was photographed 37 years ago and several times afterwards and yet remained unspotted on the plates has now finally been recognised with the help of the Mount Palomar telescope in the U.S. and an amateur astronomer. It has a diameter of 500 miles.

By Geoffrey Hugh Lindop

LONDON. — It is a romantic notion that astronomers spend hours peering through large telescopes in an attempt to discover the odd comet, methodically remembering the star patterns in an attempt to spot a newcomer to the skies.

True, the British amateur astronomer George Alcock, who discovered three comets, could immediately identify at least 30,000 stars, but most professional astronomers content themselves by taking photographs of certain areas of the sky, and spotting new comets or asteroids in the luxury of their centrally-beated offices.

Such photographic sky patrols are now becoming standard practice among amateur astronomers as well and lead to some unusual results. For instance, Dr. T. Gehrels, using the 48-inch Schmidt telescope at Mount Palomar, in the U.S., took a number of photographs of the sky during October, 1960 and over several years, 2,000 asteroids were discovered on the plates.

Using the same telescope last Oct. 18, Charles Kowal

took another photograph on which he discovered an object. A second photograph taken the next night revealed that the object was a very slow moving planet.

After searching back through recent photographs he found Gehrels had also photographed the new planet, on Oct. 11, again using the Schmidt telescope. Being much fainter, it had escaped Gehrels' attention.

Indeed, Mr. Kowal himself photographed the planet as long ago as 1939 and, although it was then about the same brightness as the discovery plate, he did not notice it.

In the 1950's, the 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar, conducted a photographic survey of the entire sky. It was logical, therefore, to see if Kowal's planet was recorded on that survey.

Sure enough, it was located on a plate exposed on Aug. 23, 1952. A similar survey at Bloemfontein, South Africa, recorded the planet twice, on March 8, 1943 and as long ago as Jan. 23, 1941, when the planet was about eight times brighter than when Kowal discovered it. It seems incredible nobody noticed it before.

The planet's orbit has been computed from these observations by J. G. Williams, of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, from where the American planetary probes, such as Viking and Voyager, are controlled.

Also by Brian Marsden, of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Mr. Marsden is one of the world's leading authorities on comets.

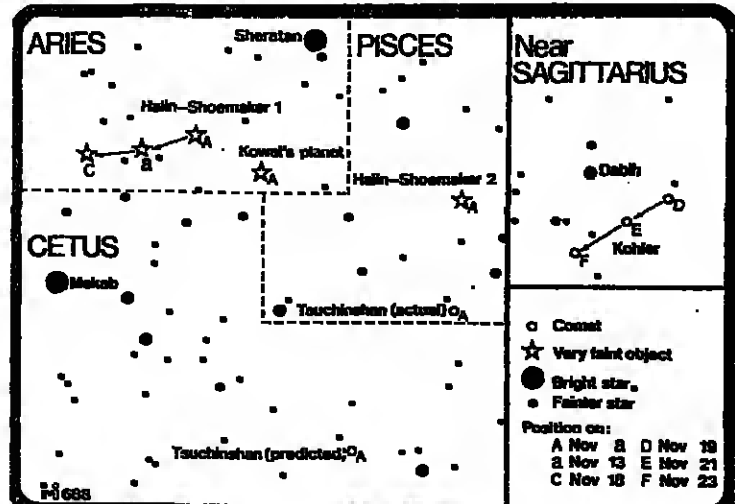
It seems that the planet approached closest to the sun in 1945 and also in 1895, although

researchers have found no reference to a possible sighting in 1895. This may at first sight seem a long shot, but at least four asteroids were discovered in that year, as faint, or fainter than Kowal's planet.

Kowal's planet is recognised to be an asteroid, and carries the official designation 1977UB. As an asteroid, however, it is a truly remarkable specimen. Asteroids are generally reckoned to lie between the or-

bit of Jupiter and Mars. The most remarkable is Hidalgo, which even passes Saturn's orbit.

Hidalgo was discovered in 1920 by Baade at Bergedorf. It is 10 miles in diameter, and at its closest to the sun is 186 million miles away — just beyond Mars. Hidalgo has a "year" of 14 earth-years, the longest such period for any asteroid — apart from that, from Kowal's planet.



bits of Jupiter and Mars — but this refers to the average distances from the sun.

Ten asteroids are known to approach the sun closer than the earth — and most famous being asteroid Icarus, which at its closest can be only 19 million miles from the sun — well within the orbit Mercury.

It is named after the legendary character from Greek mythology, who, having made himself wings of wax and feathers, flew too close to the sun, melting the wax and falling to his death. No such fate befalls the asteroid, however, as it continues in its 407-day orbit, taking it well beyond the orbit of Mars.

At the other end of the scale, 16 asteroids are known that

pass beyond the orbit of Jupiter. The most remarkable is Hidalgo, which even passes Saturn's orbit.

Present estimates put the diameter of the newly discovered planet at 500 miles. Only Ceres, 478 miles diameter, is larger.

Kowal was so surprised at the uniqueness of the planet he discovered that he did not know whether to call it an asteroid or the tenth planet of the solar system.

What then is the difference between a planet and an asteroid?

The most obvious criterion is one of size. The smallest proper planet is Mercury. Its diameter is nearly 3,000 miles — ten times larger than Pallas or Vesta, or Kowal's planet. There is, however, a more fundamental difference between asteroids and planets. The planets are not arranged haphazardly throughout the solar system. Venus, for instance, is roughly 1½ times further away from the sun than Mercury.

Mauritania cannot meet iron export commitments

NOUAKCHOTT, Jan. 27 — Mauritania will be unable to meet its iron export commitments this month because of disruption caused by a two-year guerrilla campaign for control of the Sahara, officials said yesterday.

The announcement, while representatives of an Arab and Western Arab group met in Paris to discuss whether to join in a \$300 million investment programme aimed at opening new iron mines in the war zone of northern Mauritania.

Officials from the Mauritanian state-owned mining company SNIM (Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière) would have to postpone contracts for January deliveries to Western Europe, Japan.

They also said it was a fact that February's deliveries could be met in full. Algerian-backed new guerrillas have been waging a desert campaign to gain control of the Western Sahara, which was ceded to Mauritania and Morocco by Spain in 1976.

A principal target of guerrillas has been the km. railway line which the huge mining complex Zouerate in the interior coastal port town of Nouakchott.

The officials said the war had reduced Mauritania's iron production to 1 million tons last year from 1.8 million tons in 1976. The iron exports account for 80 per cent of the country's revenues.

Among those meeting in Paris to decide on lower Mauritania's iron exports are the World Bank, the United States, France, the Arab League, and several other countries.

Israeli seamen's strike hits oil tanker fleet

TEL AVIV, Jan. 27 (R). — A week long strike of Israeli seamen spread to the country's oil tanker fleet yesterday despite a back-to-work order by the Seamen's Union.

Tanker crews had up to now refrained from joining the strike, called to demand more pay.

The Seamen's Union ordered its members to return to work at midday following a court order.

But ship's officers were not included in the order and they stayed away from their jobs. About 40 vessels were tied up in port. Navigation experts estimated that the direct losses during the first week of the strike amounted to 20 million Israeli pounds (\$1.25 million). But they noted that indirect damages such as loss of customers would be much higher.

A spokesman for the Zim Israel Navigation Company said the company's 33 ships were idle.

He said the company put seven of its vessels for sale on markets abroad following the strike.

Soweto cost of living rose 15% last year

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 26 (Agencies). — The price of the bare essentials to keep alive a family of five for a month in the black township of Soweto rose by more than \$20 last year to \$168.39, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce reported yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce says the cost of living index in Soweto rose by the equivalent of \$22.25, or 15 per cent, in 1977 compared with a rise of only 11.4 per cent for the country as a whole.

The figures amount to a calculation of a minimum monthly budget for a Soweto family of five. The annual cost would be \$2,020.68.

The chamber emphasised the figures should not be regarded as a minimum basic wage. It said some companies pay 25 to 50 per cent above the figure as a minimum wage.

The chamber also published a second figure on the cost of living in Soweto, which includes some additional luxury items, such as family entertainment. This figure rose from the equivalent of \$159.04 to \$182.90 last year.

Meanwhile, a survey published by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria, shows that the median incomes of blacks, mixed-race coloureds and Asian professionals in government service is higher than in the private sector.

It showed that in March 1977, median annual incomes in the government service generally were the equivalent of \$7,157.90 for blacks, \$8,797.29 for coloureds and \$7,792.87 for Asians.

The overall increase for black professional men was largest in both the private and public sector.

In the public service, the median salary increased by 29.2 per cent from \$5,541.60 in 1976 to \$7,157.90 in 1977. The increase in the private sector was 55 per cent from \$4,260.10 to \$6,603.74.

The survey covered 1,262 highly qualified, economically active blacks, coloureds and Asians. When calculating the incomes, bonuses and other additional incomes were excluded.

A median income is not an average income. It is calculated to reflect the largest single group in a community. Some may earn more and some may earn less. An average income reflects the total income divided by the number of persons.

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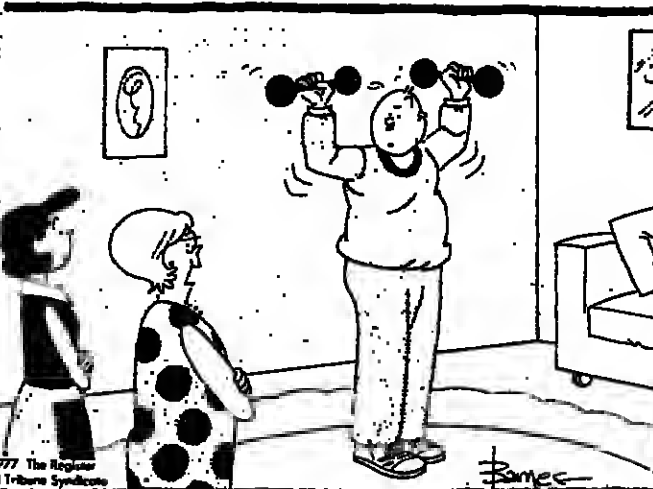
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Swiss franc	158.00
French franc	60.00
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.00
Japanese yen (for every 100)	130.00
Dutch guilder	138.00
Belgian franc (for every ten)	96.00
Swedish crown	87.00

مركزنا من الامم

our note: Your Daily Horoscope has not arrived yet. We hope to continue this column as soon as possible.

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



It's too bad there's not an exercise to get rid of that bit of fat above the neck.

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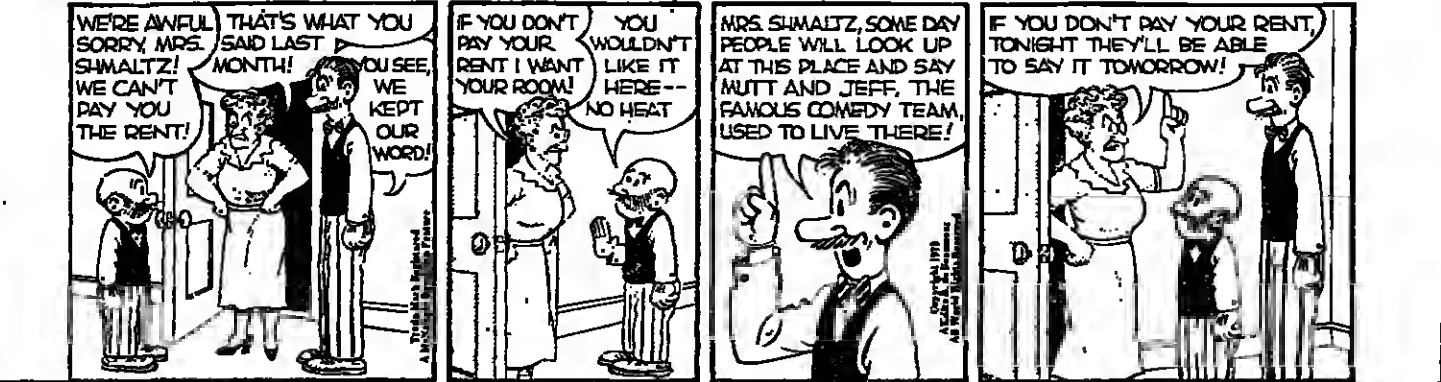
PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



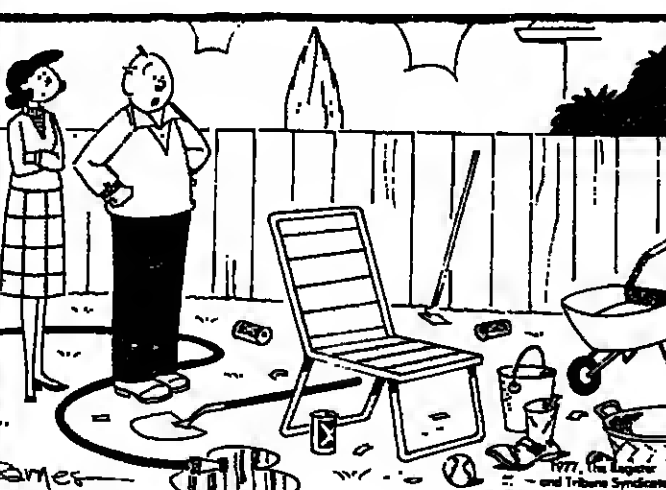
MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES



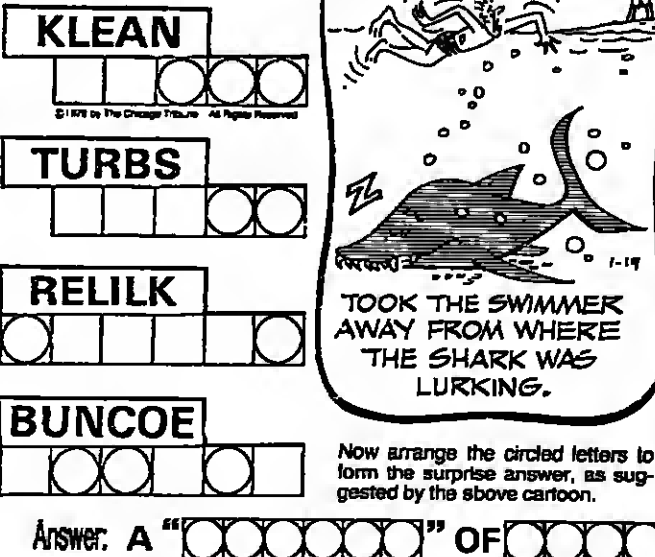
THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"I have started to clean up the litter. Somebody left the rake leaning against my chair, so I put it away."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: GAVEL YACHT MISERY PRAYER
Answer: The sort of junk junk dealers might fight over—"SCRAP" METAL

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHABIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ93 ♥7 ○854 ♠A10762
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♥ 2 ○ ?
What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J ♥QJ8 ○KJ832 ♠A542
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Dble. Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKQJ83 ♥95 ○A1072 ♠8
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass 3 ○ Pass 3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠10762 ♥AQ7 ○AKQ1062
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ○ Pass 1 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ102 ♥8 ○A962 ♠874
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ○ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ○ Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.7—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠J8 ♥AQ93 ○AQ9 ♠AQJ10
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Dble. 3 ♠ Pass Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠10982 ♥J863 ○K5 ♠A54
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ Dble. ?
What action do you take?

Q.8—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A1098 ♥Q1072 ○8 ♠7642
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass 2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Bristle
4. Quaff
7. Peace
11. Rider Hag-gard heroine
12. Lapse
13. Malaria
14. Hamlet's friend
15. Braid
17. Through
18. Polo stick
20. Disorderly flight
22. Pier support
23. Audience
24. City in California
28. Coaches
30. Edge
31. Old oath
32. Clan
33. Escaped
36. Track down
37. Incarnation of Vishnu
38. Sequester
42. Strength
43. Offense
44. Immediately
45. Discard or reject
46. Previously
47. Used by Arnold Palmer

AMA MOB COLA
BANDANA ALOP
UNAT NATIVE
ASK HAM VEX
AGE DELURE
ME ROW SORRY
TRIAL FEEN HE
CHIDE AUS
ERI COE DEB
LOCKER TORAN
IDLE PAREIRA
SEEN STY EBB

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

DOWN
5. Biblical character
6. Pledged
7. Convened
8. Bedouin's headband
9. Writer Clare Booth
10. Converge
11. Eyot
19. Too bad
20. Corded cloth
21. Blade
22. Bliss
24. Diplomat Thomas Nelson
25. Polished
26. Small draught
27. Adroit
29. Pedagogue
32. Phoebe
33. Explorer
34. Spanish unit of length
35. Minor prophet
36. Achieved
39. Title
40. Drive a nail slantingly
41. Sheep



Par time 20 min. APNewsfeatures 1:21 41.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:
6:00 Quran
6:15 Cartoons
6:30 Arabic programme
7:00 Partridge family
8:00 News in Arabic
11:00 News in Arabic
Channel 3:
7:30 Agricultural programme
8:30 Arabic series
9:20 Reportage
Channel 6:
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Piller
8:30 Rhoda
8:00 Variety
10:00 News in English
10:15 Crown court

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 News headlines
10:43 Morning show
10:45 Play of the week
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News headlines
12:03 Pop session
13:00 News summary
13:05 Pop session
14:00 News bulletin
14:30 Arab scientists
14:45 Water ways
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Pop session
17:00 French music
17:30 Pop session
18:00 News summary
18:05 Jumping Jack flash
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:30 Signing off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman:
Musa Ahmad Banheer (3835)
Younis Ale's (37440)
Irbid:
Muzher Halabeh (2193)
Zarqa:
Faruq Alrabawi
Taxis:
Turki (23024)
Nile (44433)
Ahi (21127)
Amman (51434)
Pharmacies:
Amman:
Sabagh (21157)
Salam (38730)
Fawzi (82218)
Rabana (21224)
Irbid:
Bashar
Zarqa:
Shahab

BBC RADIO

13:15 People and Politics
13:30 Theme and Variations
14:00 News
14:15 Do You Remember ?
14:30 Studio One
14:45 Radio News
15:00 Saturday Special
16:00 News, Commentary
16:15 Saturday Special
17:00 News Summary, Saturday Special
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News, News about Britain
18:15 Radio News
18:30 Theatre of the Air
19:30 Frank Chapplefield
20:00 News, Commentary
20:15 People and Politics
20:30 Command Performance
21:00 Scotland Today
21:15 The Melody Makers
21:30 Letter from London
21:40 Books and Writers
22:00 News, Music Now
22:40 Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News, Commentary
23:15 Don't Miss!
23:30 Jazz for the Asking

VOICE OF AMERICA

18:30 Show Music USA
19:00 News and Topical Reports
19:30 New Horizons
19:45 Special English, News/Worlds and their Stories
20:00 The Concert Hall
20:15 News and News Producers to USA
20:30 Critic's Choice
21:15 Issues in the News
21:30 World News, Commentary
23:00

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:
7:40 Cairo (CA)
8:25 Muscat, Doha
8:45 Tehran
9:00 Karachi, Dubai
9:30 Kuwait (Taron)
9:50 Agaba
11:15 Beirut
17:00 Cairo
17:00 Copenhagen, Frankfurt
18:00 Benghazi
19:40 Beirut (MEA)
20:00 London (BA)
22:25 Rawalpindi (BA)
8:15 Paris (AF)
8:30 Cairo (CA)
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:00 Beirut
9:10 Rome (AZ)
10:30 Benghazi
10:40 Bucharest (Taron)
11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
11:30 Vienna, Copenhagen
11:30 Cairo
12:00 Paris, London
20:00 Jeddah
20:30 Kuwait
21:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
09:25 London (BA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520
British Council " 36147-8
French Cultural Centre " 37009
Goethe Institute " 41983
Soviet Cultural Centre " 44203
Amman Municipal Library " 36111

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) Tel. 76111
Civil defence rescue " 24391-4
Fire headquarters " 22090
First aid, fire, police " 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) " 38381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) " 37111-3
Police headquarters " 39141
Najdab roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help " 21111, 37777
Airport information (Alia) " 55205

U.S., Canadian search teams "lose" contact with radiation source

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (Agencies). — U.S. and Canadian teams have temporarily "lost" a source of high radiation believed to come from debris of a nuclear-fuelled Soviet satellite that disintegrated over Canada on Tuesday. A Canadian Defence spokesman said that after the initial detection of abnormal radiation in an "uninhabited" area of Canada on Wednesday night, three sensor-equipped aircraft had criss-crossed the area at a lower altitude than the first sweep but "no additional contacts were made," the spokesman said.

A possible reason, he explained, was that the debris had become buried on impact and that the radiation source was underground emitting a stream of radiation in a cone shape that became narrower at the base.

Hence the lower aircraft

flew over it, the more difficult it became to pinpoint.

The spokesman said a localised search by a low-flying Chinook helicopter was carried out today in the area, which is in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The size of the debris and

the scale of the radiation hazard possibly will not be known for several days while meticulous analysis is made of the radiation, described by officials as higher than any source from natural uranium deposits.

Only when the radiation strength has been accurately determined will a decision be made to send in ground teams which are already stationed at a small community called Baker Lake.

The spokesman has also reported that aerial teams detected lower levels of radioactivity at a point about 50 miles farther west.

Fourteen Canadian specialists and six Americans were flown to Baker Lake. But the bitter cold weather and winter daylight lasting only five hours hampered the hunt. Meanwhile, U.S. and Canadian planes continued to check for other unusual radioactivity over much of Canada and as far south as Fort Wayne, Indiana.



This is how the famed Niagara Falls now look on the Canadian side after a blizzard hit the border region between the United States and Canada in the past few days. (AP wirephoto)

New Portuguese government begins work on austerity plan

LISBON, Jan. 27 (R). — Portugal's new centre-left government, headed by Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, today began drawing up a tough new austerity programme for submission to parliament next week.

The 16-member cabinet, which includes three members of the conservative Centre Democratic Party (CDS), will be sworn in by President Ramalho Eanes on Monday.

But Dr. Soares, heading the nation's second constitutional government since the 1976 elections, said his team would get down to work straight away.

A vital role will be played by Dr. Victor Constancio, an economist who has been put in charge of a new super-ministry combining Finance and Planning.

Dr. Constancio, 34, has been chief negotiator for Portugal's entry into the European Common Market and a key member of the team shortly due to resume crucial loan negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Dr. Soares told reporters the programme would follow the guidelines of the agreement he signed last week with Prof. Dingo Freitas do Amaral, leader of the CDS. Together the two parties have 143 of the 263 seats in the Assembly of the Republic.

The prime minister said his new "government of the left with the support of the centre" was in the broad European

tradition of agreements between Socialists and Christian Democrats.

But the Socialist-CDS deal has been bitterly assailed by the Communists and the radical left -- and, in parliament last night, by a deputy of Dr. Soares' own Socialist Party. The deputy, Dr. Carlos Candia, said he and other party militants felt "frustrated" by the agreement. But, he added, the

PSD crisis began in November when its ambitious leader Dr. Francisco de Carvalh, a 43-year-old Oporto lawyer, suddenly resigned and was temporarily replaced by economist Prof. Antonio Sousa Freixo, 35, regarded as chief of the moderate "urban" wing of the major opposition party.

Dr. Carvalh is reliably reported to have told the PSD leadership he is not inclined to return as PSD president, partly for health reasons -- but is widely expected his new supporters among the 700 delegates at the two-day congress opening tomorrow will make bid to draft him back as leader.

Turkey says no to Kyprianou

ANKARA, Jan. 27 (R). — A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement today described Mr. Spyros Kyprianou's proclamation as President of Cyprus for five-years as ill-timed when efforts were being made to define the island's constitutional status.

The ministry said Turkey does not recognise him as president, but only as leader of the Greek-Cypriot community.

Such a move was regarded as ill-timed because efforts were underway to resume negotiations on the constitutional status of the republic, it said.

This was a reference to the Turkish side's promise of firm proposals on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cypriot problem to help U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim revive inter-communal talks stalled since last April.

Although no details of the proposals have emerged, informed sources said the Turkish side favoured a presidency which would alternate between the two communities.

The president would head a small government of ministers drawn from each side with limited powers over foreign and fiscal policy. The two communities would have autonomy in their own regions.

main losers were the centre-right Social Democrats (PSD) runners-up to the Socialists in the 1976 elections.

The Social Democrats at holding a crucial National Congress in Oporto, Portugal's second city, this weekend in an attempt to end an internal crisis over leadership and policy.

The PSD crisis began in November when its ambitious leader Dr. Francisco de Carvalh, a 43-year-old Oporto lawyer, suddenly resigned and was temporarily replaced by economist Prof. Antonio Sousa Freixo, 35, regarded as chief of the moderate "urban" wing of the major opposition party.

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Gunman surrenders in Canada

OAK LAKE, Manitoba, Jan. 27 (R). — A gunman who seized a doctor's clinic and held three hostages last Monday surrendered without a struggle early today.

The two remaining hostages were released unharmed.

The gunman, who was said to be in his 40s, was manhandled by the police at a nearby motel which one police officer was killed.

Two other policemen in the gunman's wife were wounded in the shooting. The wife also was injured, is under guard in hospital.

The gunman had demanded an aircraft and safe passage from Canada, immunity from prosecution and \$100,000 ransom for his hostages.

NATO members will separately reply to Brezhnev's letter

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (R). — The NATO nations today decided that they will reply individually to a letter from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev warning the alliance against introducing the so-called neutron bomb in Western Europe. Alliance sources said the ambassadors of NATO nations met this morning to discuss the implications of the letter, which was sent by Mr. Brezhnev a month ago to NATO and other government heads.

Vietnam says journalists saw proof of Cambodian "atrocities"

HONG KONG, Jan. 27 (R). — Foreign journalists have been shown the blackened ruins of a border hamlet in Vietnam where 27 people were "butchered" by Cambodian troops two weeks ago, the Vietnam News Agency reported today.

Correspondents from 11 nations visited the village of Ba Den where "the aggressor troops on Jan. 13 butchered 27 people," according to a military spokesman quoted by the news agency.

Yesterday, Vietnam accused Cambodian soldiers of murdering and dismembering Cambodian civilians and then claim-

ing the Vietnamese committed the atrocities. Two Cambodian soldiers said to have been captured inside Vietnam have also been shown to journalists this week in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

After visiting the devastated ruins of Ba Den hamlet in An Giang Province, the journalists were taken to the scene of a major border clash on Jan. 19 when, "the Vietnamese armed forces severely mauled five Kampuchean (Cambodian) battalions," today's agency report said.

Over the past few days Hanoi has given little information on the fighting in the border dispute, but has stepped up

its verbal offensive against the Cambodians.

Indochina analysts believe that Vietnam may be planning further military action on a large scale. They point to a stern warning issued to Cambodia last Friday that Vietnamese patience was wearing thin.

They noted that Defence Minister Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, veteran of 30 years' fighting against the French and Americans, visited troops in the southern sector recently.

Latest reports indicate that fighting is now mainly restricted to a thumb of Vietnamese territory jutting into Cambodia south of Phnom Penh.

Last-minute snag hits Salisbury agreement

SALISBURY, Jan. 27 (R). — Rhodesian settlement talks have hit a snag just as white and black leaders prepared to announce agreement in principle on an interim multi-racial government to lead the country to majority rule, sources close to the talks reported today.

Objections have been raised by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC).

These are, according to the sources, the method of election of the special white minority bloc in the parliament of a black majority-ruled Zimbabwe and the composition of the armed forces of the new country.

Sources said the UANC regarded these objections as serious, but added they expected them to be resolved sooner rather than later. An announcement on agreement in principle clearing the way for the interim administration was still expected within a week, the sources said.

The negotiators -- Premier Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole of the African National Council (ANC) and tribal Chief Jeremiah Chirau of the Zimbabwe United People's Organisation (ZUPO) -- agreed earlier in the talks that whites should

hold 28 seats in a theoretical 100-seat parliament.

Certain safeguards for the white community would be entrenched in a new constitution and a parliamentary vote of 75 in favour would be required to change these clauses. This protection of the whites would endure for 10 years.

It had been thought generally agreed that the whites would be elected on a whites-only voters roll. But a source close to the UANC said that party had not agreed on a separate roll.

Thus American Jews "correct" the facts!

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (R). — The Borg-Warner Corporation has apologized for distributing a calendar depicting the old city of Jerusalem as in Jordan and crediting a Turkish sultan with building the "Wailing Wall". The calendar, containing recipes and scenes from around the world, was sent to hundreds of customers at Christmas. The American Jewish Congress had charged the company with "startling distortion of political fact and rewriting of modern and Biblical history," and had labelled the calendar as an affront to Jews and the state of Israel. A company spokesman blamed carelessness by the printers and lax proof reading. A letter of apology had been sent to all recipients of the calendar. Borg-Warner and its subsidiaries make transport equipment, industrial and air conditioning products and chemicals and plastics.

U.S.-European satellite carries world's most advanced telescope

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Jan. 27 (R). — An international astronomy satellite which will be used by astronomers throughout the world was launched from here yesterday at 1736 GMT with a Delta Rocket.

Called the International Ultra-Violet Explorer, the 672 kgs. spacecraft carries the most advanced telescope ever flown to study celestial objects.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration is providing the spacecraft and its telescope, the rocket and launch costs. Britain's Science Research Council in collaboration with University College, London, provided the four cameras aboard.

The European Space Agency (ESA) provided the solar cells to power the satellite and a ground station near Madrid.

Overall cost of the mission, including three years of operation, is expected to run to about \$87 million. The United States is paying about \$57 million, Britain some \$9 million, and ESA about \$21 million.

One of the most important aspects of the mission is that it will enable astronomers to make observations by looking at colour television displays, photographs or printed data.

One station will use the explorer for eight hours a day dividing the time equally between the European Space Agency and the British. A U.S. station in Maryland will use the satellite 16 hours a day.

About 200 astronomers from 17 countries have been selected to make observations from the ground. The list includes Russian astronomers from an observatory in Estonia.

By Denis D. Gay

LAEM SING, Thailand — The once bustling Vietnamese coastal town of Ha Tien was all but deserted and every day the dead and wounded were ferried on trucks and boats from battlelines with Cambodia that knifed into Vietnam, recent refugees from the war zone say.

Few eye-witness accounts are available from the sharp border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia. Foreign reporters have not been allowed into the combat zone, and most of the scant information on the fighting has

come from conflicting reports by official Cambodian and Vietnamese media.

Vietnamese and Cambodians fleeing to Thailand from the southwestern-most corner of Vietnam describe heavy artillery duels, cross-border operations by both sides and some sharp Vietnamese repulses.

Refugees at this camp say that when they fled on Jan. 13, Cambodian forces had pushed about 3 kms. into Vietnam along a front north of Ha Tien and were shelling the town and its surrounding regularly.

They said the 307th Division, composed largely of North Vietnamese, was opposing them, using some tanks, heavy artillery, light observation aircraft and helicopters.

The refugees claimed the morale of some of the Vietnamese troops, many of them in their late teens, was low and that they had personally spoken to some deserters.

Refugee Huynh Van Loc, a 49-year-old mechanic, said authorities had ordered the evacuation of Ha Tien and the immediate surroundings late last year but that some of the civilians had filtered back. Based on its representation in the National Assembly, Ha Tien district had a population before the fighting of between 100,000 and 150,000.

Loc said some of the town's rich people had sent caretakers back to look after their belongings and that a few of the poor returned from outlying areas during the day to sell coffee and cakes to the soldiers in the town. All stores have been ordered closed and a 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. curfew has been slapped on Ha Tien, a once thriving fishing centre.

Loc said he was allowed to move about with some freedom since he was doing repair work for the authorities. He said that in early January he had seen truckloads of dead and wounded Vietnamese returning from the front.

Seou En, a 31-year-old man who escaped with Loc and his family, said he couldn't

estimate the casualties or the size of the opposing forces. But he described the burial of the wounded sat up in trucks since there was not enough room for them to stretch out. He said dead Vietnamese officers were brought out of battle by helicopters.

Seou En, a Cambodian who fled his country to Ha Tien after the communist took control of his country in 1975, said he had never seen so many casualties during the Cambodian war. He called the border conflict a "barbarous war".

Details of the refugee stories could not be confirmed by independent sources, but the fighting described appeared to tally with earlier reports by Thai intelligence and other analysts. Cambodia is claiming a "great historic victory" on Jan. 8, about the time the refugees said the Vietnamese were beaten back.

Analysts here generally agree that Vietnamese forces drove into Cambodia and scored major victories in mid-to-late December and then suffered some losses as Cambodian troops re-grouped and

counter-attacked at various points, including the Ha Tien region.

The recent refugees said that shortly before their escape they saw "active movements of troops, supplies and ammunition" around Ha Tien. There is some speculation here that the Vietnamese may be preparing for another thrust, one that would correct some of the mistakes of the last one.

The refugees said authorities in Ha Tien provided little explanation for Vietnam fighting its one-time communist ally. As elsewhere along the 1,200 kms. long frontier, territorial disputes play a role in the Ha Tien area.

The town of Ha Tien, as well as other sections of the southern border area, belonged to Cambodia until the 18th century and the French later drew up a questionable frontier between their two colonies.

The refugees and others interviewed here last year said Cambodian harassment and shelling near Ha Tien began in April 1977, and escalated in October and November with partial evacuations resulting.

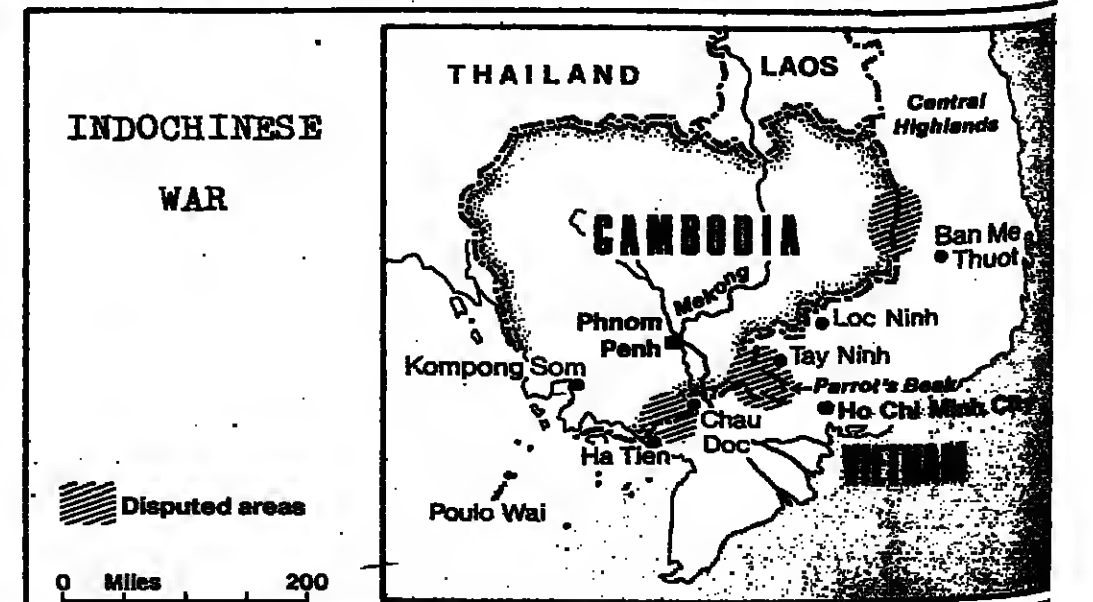
Vietnamese authorities stepped up their recruiting of men from 18 years old to the mid-to-late 30s in Ha Tien, as well as other parts of Vietnam. It was not clear if the refugee reports that the recruits were going to the regular forces, the militia or both.

The Vietnamese counter-attacked in force last December and Seou En says he knew the Vietnamese forces penetrated more than 10 kms. into Cambodia along the southern Cambodian coast.

Then, in early January if refugees say the Cambodians struck back, outflanked and invading Vietnamese troops forcing them to withdraw in turn, thrusting into Vietnam.

Commenting on the Vietnamese reverses in light of Vietnam's superiority in manpower and weaponry, one refugee and former Saigon area officer at this refugee camp said:

"It's natural. The old people on the communist side have been fighting for decades and they're tired. And our young men have to draft very young."




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Jawad